

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1132.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1803.

[VOLUME XVII.]

The subscriber offers for sale the following

LANDS,

In the State of Kentucky:

ONE valuable Tract, containing 4,500 acres, lying on the waters of Benlow's and Hammond's Creeks, within five or six miles of the seat of government.

One other Tract of 3,500 acres, on Kentucky River, opposite the town of Petersburg, and within twelve miles of the seat of government.

One other Tract of 2,250 acres, near the falls of Green River, and adjoining the town of Vienna. This is land of excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of cotton.

Also, one other Tract on the waters of Green River, in the neighborhood of Rough Creek, containing 6,000 acres of very good cotton land; and 2,500 acres on Licking River, near the upper Blue Licks, of very good quality.

One third of the purchase money will be expected on making deeds, and the remainder in two annual payments.

The subscriber also offers for sale, and may be seen at and in the neighborhood of the B. Green, from 50 to 100 very likely SLAVES, in families complete; among them there will be several valuable tradesmen and house servants. Those negroes cannot be delivered sooner than the 1st of October next, and for them ready cash will be expected.

He also offers for sale three English STALLIONS, (to be delivered any time after the first day of August next) equal, if not superior, to any that has been brought to America, and a few BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, of the most approved blood, whose pedigrees will be warranted. Ready money will be expected for those also.

All persons having claims against the subscriber, will please to make them known, and such as are indebted to him on his own private account, or on account of John Hoomes & Co. will be so obliging as either to pay what they owe by the first day of October next, or to give certain assurances that their debts will be paid immediately after, or suits will be brought in the course of that month against all who fail to comply with this request, without respect to persons.

The subscriber also begs leave to inform such great men as have been good enough to breed from his horses this season, that it will be on the first day of August next, and that his want for money at that time compels him to ask it as a particular favor, to pay up for their mares by that day, or the highest sum the mares are advertised at will be demanded.

John Hoomes.

Bowling-Green, June 26, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the Richmond Chancery District Court, the commissioners, on the 18th day of July next, will expose to sale, on the premises, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

IN Mecklenburg county, belonging to the Estate of John Murray, containing about 4,000 acres, which will be divided into Lots, to suit the purchasers, previous to the day of sale. The land will be sold on a credit, which will be made known on the day of sale. At the same time and place, will be sold,

3 Valuable NEGROES.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to forward them immediately, to Duncan Kope, (master commissioner) or to the subscriber—post paid, if forwarded that way.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Surviving Executor

June 9, 1803.

In two preceding publications, the sale of the above property was advertised to take place on the 13th, instead of the 18th day of July.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in the case of Recs Jones's Bankrupt, intend to meet at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday the 27th day of this present month (July) for the purpose of Signing a Petition to be presented to the Judge of the District of Virginia for a Certificate of Discharge; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are requested to attend, and assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of the same.

CHARLES SPENCER,
ROBERT BROOKE, } Com'rs.
Richmond, July 6th, 1803.

LONDON, May 20.

Papers presented by His Majesty's Command, to both Houses of Parliament, 18th May, 1803.

[Continued from our last.]

(No. 10.)

Portman-square,
My Lord, July 25, 1802.

I transmitted some time ago, to Mr. Hammond, a Number of Peltier, containing the most gross calumnies against the French Government, and against the whole nation; and I observed, that I should probably receive an order to demand the punishment of such an abuse of the Press. That order actually arrived, and I cannot conceal from you, my Lord, that the reiterated insults of a small number of Foreigners, assembled in London to conspire against the French Government, produce the most unfavorable effects on the good understanding between the two nations. Even though the First Article of the Treaty of Amiens had not provided for the maintenance of that respect, which two independent nations owe each other, the general maxims of the law of nations would formerly condemn so revolting an abuse of the Liberty of the Press. It cannot be believed, that the Law can give more latitude to a libelist than to any other individual, who, without Declaration of War, should permit himself to violate the duties of good neighbourhood. The offence in question is so much the more serious, as its object is evidently to disturb the harmony which subsists between the two Governments.

It is not to Peltier alone, but the Editor of the "Courier Francoise de Londres," to Cobbett, and to other writers who resemble them, that I have to direct the attention of His Majesty's Government. The pernicious and malevolent publications of these men, are in open contradiction to the principles of Peace, and if it could ever enter into the minds of the French Government to permit retaliation, writers would doubtless be found in France, willing to avenge their countrymen, by filling their pages with odious reflections on the most respectable persons, and on the dearest Institutions of Great Britain.

The want of positive laws against this sort of offences cannot palliate the violation of the Law of Nations, according to which, Peace should put a stop to all species of hostilities; and doubtless those who wound the honor and reputation of a government, and which tend to cause a revolt of the people, whose interests are confided to that government, are the most apt to lessen the advantages of peace, and to keep up national resentments. I have the honor to be,

(Signed) OTTO.
To his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury,
Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Departments.

(No. 11)

Downing street, July 27, 1802.

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, on the subject of the last Number of Peltier. It is impossible His Majesty's Government could peruse the Article without the greatest displeasure, and without an anxious desire that the person who published it should suffer the punishment he so justly deserves. The calumnies, however, to which His Majesty's Government, and many of his best subjects in this country, are frequently exposed in the public prints, must necessarily convince all Foreign Governments of the difficulties which exist in a constitution like that of Great Britain, in preventing the abuse which is often unavoidably attendant on the greatest of all political benefits; and though publications of this nature are, as they certainly ought to be, by the Law of England, subject to punishment, it is often difficult to prove the guilt of an individual so satisfactorily as to obtain the judgment of a court of justice; and the inconvenience which arises from prosecution, unless there is a reasonable prospect of success, is frequently sufficient to deter both the government and individuals from undertaking it. In the present case I have thought it my duty to refer the Article in question to His Majesty's Attorney General, for his opinion whether it is or is not a libel, according to the construction of the law of England, and whether it is such a libel as he would, under all the circumstances, recommend for prosecution. As soon as I receive his report, I shall have the

honor of communicating it to you. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

M^r Otto, &c.

(No. 12.)—NOTE.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic having submitted to his Government the letter which his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury, Minister and Principal Secretary of State of His Britannic Majesty, did him the honor of writing under date of the 27th July, is directed to offer the following observations:

If the British Government tolerate censures upon the acts of its administration, and the personal abuse of the most respectable men, it does not suffer even the slightest attempt against the public tranquility, the fundamental laws of the Empire, and the supreme authority which arises from them. Every nation is, moreover, at liberty to sacrifice any advantage whatever, in its interior, in order to obtain another to which it attaches a higher value; but the government which does not repress the licentiousness of the press, when it may be injurious to the honor or the interests of foreign powers, would afford an opportunity for libellists to endanger the public tranquility, or at least the good understanding that forms the basis of it, and whenever serious injuries are continued in a regular and systematic manner, doubts must arise as to its own dispositions.

The particular laws and constitution of Great Britain, are subordinate to the general principles of the law of nations, which supercedes the laws of each individual state. If it be a right in England to allow the most extensive liberty of the press, it is a public right of polished nations, and the bounden duty of government to prevent, repress, and punish every attack which might by those means be made against the rights, the interests, and the honor of foreign powers.

This general maxim of the law of nations has never been mistaken without paving the way for the greatest divisions, and has even furnished in England a plausible pretext to those who have written volumes to prove the necessity of the last war against France. Are these men now desirous of presenting to the Consular Government a weapon which they have wielded with so much address? And can they flatter themselves that the authority which has signed the peace has not power to maintain it?

By the first article of the treaty of Amiens, the two powers agree to afford no protection, either directly or indirectly, to those who should cause prejudice to any of them.

But the greatest of all injuries doubtless is, that which tends to debase a foreign government, or to excite within its territory civil and religious commotions; and the most decided of all protections, is that which places under the safeguard of the laws, men who seek not only to disturb the political tranquility of Europe, but even to dissolve the first bonds of society.

The undersigned Minister must moreover observe, that this is not a question respecting some paragraph which, through the inadvertence of an Editor, might have been accidentally inserted in a public print; but it is a question of a deep and continued system of defamation, directed not only against the Chief of the French Republic, but against all the constituted authorities of the Republic, against the whole nation, represented by these libellers in the most odious and degrading terms. It has even been remarked that many of these prints contain an appeal to the French people, against the governmental and fundamental laws of their country.

If these observations apply to the English writers, who, for these three months past, have deluged the public with the most perfidious and unbecoming publications, they are still more applicable to a class of foreign calumniators, who appear to avail themselves of the asylum offered them in England only for the purpose of the better gratifying their hatred against France, and undermining the foundations of peace.

It is not merely by insulting and seditious writings, evidently published with a view to circulation in France, but by other incendiary papers distributed through the maritime departments, in order to excite the evil disposed or weak inhabitants to resist the execution of the Concordat, that these implacable enemies of France continue to exercise hostilities, and to provoke the just indignation of the French government and

people. Not a doubt exists of these writings having been composed and circulated by the Georges, and by the former Bishops of France. These men can no longer be considered but as rebels against both political and religious authority; and after their reiterated attempts to disturb the good understanding between the two governments, their residence in England militates openly against the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace.

The meetings likewise which have taken place in the Island of Jersey, and the odious plots which are there framed, in spite of the representations which the undersigned Minister has already taken care to make on this subject, also demand immediate measures to be taken by a government, the neighbor and friend of France.

Other persons, attached, by recollections never to be effaced, and by regrets too long fostered, to an order of things which no longer exists in France find themselves daily implicated by the plots of those who pretend to serve them. A sense of their own reputation will without doubt lead them to avoid a focus of intrigues, with which they ought to have the least connection.

Peace happily re-established, the mutual design of the two governments to render it solid and lasting, and the general interests of humanity, require that all these cases of dissatisfaction should be done away, and that his Majesty's ministry should, by frank and energetic measures, manifest their disapprobation of all the attempts made to produce new divisions.

The undersigned has in consequence received special orders to solicit,

1st, That his Majesty's government will adopt the most effectual measures to put a stop to the unbecoming and seditious publications with which the newspapers and other writings printed in England are filled.

2d, That the individuals mentioned in the undersigned minister's letter of the 23d July last, should be sent out of the Island of Jersey.

3d, That the former Bishops of Arras and St. Pol de Leon, and all those, who, like them, under the pretext of religion, seek to raise disturbances in the interior of France, shall likewise be sent away.

4th, That Georges and his adherents shall be transported to Canada, according to the intention which the undersigned has been directed to transmit to his government at the request of Lord Hawkesbury.

5th, That, in order to deprive the evil disposed of every pretext for disturbing the good understanding between the two governments, it shall be recommended to the Princes of the house of Bourbon at present in Great Britain, to repair to Warsaw, the residence of the head of their family.

6th, That such of the French emigrants as will think proper to wear the orders and decorations belonging to the ancient government of France, shall be required to quit the territory of the British empire.

These demands are founded upon the Treaty of Amiens, and upon the verbal assurances that the undersigned has had the satisfaction to receive in the course of the negotiations, with regard to a mutual agreement for maintaining tranquility and good order in the two countries. If any one in particular of these demands does not proceed so immediately from the treaty concluded, it would be easy to justify it by striking examples and to prove how very attentive the British government has been in times of internal fermentation, to remove from the territory of a neighbouring power those who might endanger the public tranquility.

Whatever may be the protection which the English laws afford to native writers and to other subjects of his Majesty, the French government knows that foreigners do not enjoy here the same protection; and that the law, known by the title of the Alien Act, gives the ministry of his Britannic Majesty an authority which it has often exercised against foreigners whose residence was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain. The first clause of this act states expressly, that any order in Council which requires a foreigner to quit the kingdom shall be executed under pain of imprisonment and transportation. There exists, therefore, in the ministry a legal and sufficient power to restrain foreigners, without having recourse to the Courts of Law, and the French Government, which offers on this point a perfect reciprocity,

thinks it gives a new proof of its pacific intentions, by demanding that these persons may be sent away, whose machinations uniformly tend to sow discord between the two people. It owes to itself and to the nation at large (which has made it the depository of its power and of its honor) not to appear insensible to insults and to plots during profound peace, which the irritation of open war could not justify, and it is too well acquainted with the conciliatory dispositions of the British Ministry, not to rely upon its efforts to disperse a faction equally the enemy of France and England.

The undersigned minister seizes this opportunity to present to his Excellency Lord Hawkesbury, the homage of his respectful consideration.

(Signed) OTTO.

London, 17th August, 1802.

No. XII.

Downing street, Aug. 23, 1802.

Sir,

I send you the copy of a letter which I received some days ago from M. Otto, together with a copy of an official note inclosed in it. I have informed M. Otto, that you would receive instructions to enter into explanations with the French government on the several points to which it refers. It is impossible not to feel considerable surprise at the circumstances under which it has been thought proper to present such a note; at the style in which it is drawn up, and at the complaints contained in it. Whatever may be the general dispositions of the French government towards this country, supposing them to be as hostile as they have been at any former period, or even more so, it would appear so contrary to their interests to provoke a war with us at the present moment, that I am inclined to ascribe their conduct, in the whole of this business, more to temper than to any other motive; but whether their conduct is to be referred to either temper or policy, the effects of it may still be the same; it is therefore become of the utmost importance that an explanation should be made of the line of conduct which his majesty has determined to adopt on reasons of the nature of those to which this note refers, and of the motives on which it is founded; and it is to be hoped that such an explanation will have the effect of putting an end to a course of proceeding which can lead only to perpetual irritation between the two governments, and which might ultimately tend to the most serious consequences.

The first consideration that naturally arises on this transaction is, that of the peculiar circumstances under which the note of M. Otto has been presented.—It cannot be denied, that some very improper paragraphs have lately appeared in some of the English newspapers against the governments of France, it cannot be denied likewise, that publications of a still more improper and indecent nature have made their appearance in this country, with the name of foreigners affixed to them. Under these circumstances the French government would have been warranted in expecting every redress that the laws of this country could afford them; but as instead of seeking it in the ordinary course, they have thought fit to resort to recrimination themselves, or at least to authorise it in others, they could have no right to complain if their subsequent appeal to his majesty had failed to produce the effect that otherwise would have attended it.

Whatever may have been the nature of the prior injury, they have, in fact, taken the law into their own hands; and what is this recrimination and retort?—The paragraphs in the English newspapers, the publications to which I have above referred, have not appeared under any authority of the British government, and are disavowed and disapproved of by them; but the paragraph in the *Moniteur* has appeared in a paper avowedly official for which the government are therefore considered as responsible, as his majesty's government is responsible for the contents of the London Gazette. And this report is not confined to the unauthorised English Newspapers, or the other publications of which complaint is now made, but is converted into, and made a pretence for a direct attack upon the government of his majesty. His majesty feels it beneath his dignity to make any formal complaint on this occasion; but it has been impossible for me to proceed to the other parts of the subject, without pointing your attention to the conduct of the French government in this respect, that you may observe upon it in the manner it deserves.

The Propositions in M. Otto's official Note, are six in number; but may in fact be divided under two heads: the first, that which relates to the libels of all descriptions, which are alleged to be published against the French Government; the last, comprehending the five complaints which relate to the Emigrants residing in this country. On the first, I am sure you must be aware that his Majesty cannot, and never will, in consequence of any representation or any menace from a foreign power, make any concession, which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the press, as secured by the constitution of this country. This liberty is justly dear to every British subject. The constitution admits of no previous restraints upon publications of any description; but there exist Judicatures, wholly independent of the Executive Government, capable of taking cognizance of such publications as the law deems to be criminal, and which are bound to inflict the punishment the delinquents may deserve; these Judicatures may take cognizance not only of libels against the government and the magistracy of this kingdom, but, as has been repeatedly experienced, of publications defamatory of those in whose hands the administrations of foreign governments is placed. That our government neither has nor wants any other protection than what the laws of the country afford; and though they are willing and ready to give to every foreign government all the protection against offences of this nature which the principle of their laws and constitution will admit, they never can consent to new model their laws, or to change their constitution, to gratify the wishes of any foreign power. If the present French Government are dissatisfied with our Laws on the subject of Libels, or entertain the opinion that the administration of justice in our Courts is too tardy and lenient, they have it in distributors of such publications within their own territories, in any manner that they may make proper, and thereby preventing the circulation of them. If they think their present Laws are not sufficient for this purpose, they may exercise the Right which they have of prohibiting the importation of any foreign newspapers, or periodical publications, into the territories of the French Republic. His Majesty will not complain of such a measure, as it is not his intention to interfere in the manner in which the people of the territories of France should be governed; but he expects, on the other hand, that the French Government will not interfere in the manner in which the Government of his dominions is conducted, or call for a change in those laws with which his people are perfectly satisfied. With respect to the distinction which appears to be drawn in M. Otto's Note, between the publications of British Subjects and those of foreigners, and which his Majesty is supposed to have in consequence of the Alien Act, of sending foreigners out of his dominions, it is important to observe, that the provisions of that Act were made for the purpose of preventing the residence of foreigners, whose numbers and principles had a tendency to disturb the internal peace of his own dominions, and whose safety of those dominions might require in many instances to be removed, even if their actual conduct had not exposed them to punishment by law. It does not follow that it would be a warrantable application of such a law to exert its power in the cases of individuals such as those of whom complaint is made, and particularly as they are liable to be prosecuted under the law of the land, in like manner as others have been in similar cases, at the instance, and upon the complaint of Foreign Governments.

The second general head, which includes the five last complaints, relates to the removal of some of the French Emigrants resident in this country. His Majesty entertained hopes that the explanation furnished on this head in my dispatch No. 14, would have proved satisfactory, and would have precluded the necessity of any further discussion on this subject. The French Government have upon several occasions resorted on this part of the subject precedent, and have particularly rested on the demand formerly made by this country, that the person then called the Pretender should be sent from the French Dominions. It is important that the differences between these two cases should be stated. When James the Second abdicated the Throne, and left this country, he retired with his adherents to France; and though in the war which immediately succeeded that event, the French Government adopted his cause as their own, no stipulation was made at the Treaty of Ryswick, that he should be sent from that country, nor was any subsequent demand ever made to the French Government to this effect; but he was suffered to remain at Saint Germain, in the neighbourhood of Paris, surrounded by his family and friends, till the time of his death.

It was not till after his demise, when Lewis XIV. in direct violation of the Treaty of Ryswick, had acknowledged his son as King of Great Britain, that a different course of proceeding was adopted by the British Government: and in the Treaty of Peace signed at Utrecht, which put an end to the war which had been carried on, on account of the Spanish Succession, an Article was inserted to prevent the Pretender from residing in any of the French dominions. The demand which was subsequently made for the removal of the Pretender from a town which was situated in the centre of these dominions, was founded on this Article of the Treaty; which was in fact one of the conditions of the Peace; but both the Article in the Treaty and the demand were confined to the Pretender personally, and were not extended to any of his Family, or to any of his adherents. After his removal, many of his adherents continued to reside in France; many persons resident in this country, who were attached to the cause of the Pretender, and had promoted the Rebellion in his favour, and who were consequently attainted for High Treason, sought refuge in France, and were permitted to remain there till their death, without any application ever having been made by the British Government for their removal.—The Duke of Berwick, the natural Son of James the Second, who from his principles and talents was the most dangerous man to the interest of this country and the Protestant succession, continued to be a General in the French armies, and though descended from the King, an Englishman and an emigrant, it was not required that he should be sent out of France. In the present case, there is no Article in the Treaty of Peace by which his Majesty is bound to send from this country any Frenchman whatever, except on account of the crimes specified in the twentieth article of the Definitive Treaty, and in consequence of the proofs therein required having been adduced.

In the present case, it cannot be pretended that his Majesty has even given the slightest countenance to the cause of the Royalists in France against the government, since the period when he acknowledged that government; and if there were not these important differences in the two cases, they would be totally dissimilar in the only remaining point; for in the case of the house of Stuart, as has been already stated, notwithstanding the violence of the times, and the danger to which the Protestant succession was really exposed, this strong act of authority was confined to the person of the Pretender; and the individual who must be recognised in that character by the French Government, and whose case alone can bear any similarity to the former, even in this respect, is not, and never has been within his Majesty's dominions: other precedents might be adduced on this subject; but it is not necessary to state them, as the foregoing are sufficient.

With respect to the complaints in detail, under the Second Head.—Upon the first, you may inform the French Government, that the Emigrants in Jersey, many of whom had remained there solely on account of the cheapness of the subsistence, had actually removed, or were removing, previous to the representations concerning them in M. Otto's note; and before your explanation with Mr. Talleyrand can take place there will probably not be an emigrant in the island.

To the second complaint which relates to the Bishops of Arras and St. Paul de Leon, and others, his Majesty can only reply, that if the fates alleged against them can be substantiated; if it can be proved that they have distributed papers on the coast of France with a view of disturbing the government, and of inducing the people to resist the church establishment, his Majesty would think himself justified in taking all measures within his power for obliging them to leave the country; but some proof must be adduced of those facts; and such proof must not be that of having a single instance; in reply to the Pope's Mandate, published a vindication of their own conduct, in refusing to conform to the new establishment, a proceeding in which they would be justifiable on every principle of toleration and justice, but it should shew, they have since availed themselves of their situation in this country, to excite the people of France against the authority of that government, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

On the third complaint, which respects the removal of Georges, and those persons supposed to be described as his adherents, M. Otto must have mistaken me in what he supposes me to have said on that subject. His Majesty is, however, very desirous to obviate any cause of complaint or uneasiness with respect to these persons; and measures are in contemplation, and will be taken, for the purpose of removing them out of his Majesty's European dominions.

On the fourth complaint respecting

the princes of the House of Bourbon, I can only refer you to my former answer. His Majesty has no desire that they should remain in this country, if they are disposed, or can be induced to quit it; but he feels it to be inconsistent with his honour and his sense of justice, to withdraw from them the rights of hospitality, as long as they conduct themselves peaceably and quietly; and unless some charge can be substantiated of their attempting to disturb the peace which subsists between the two governments.

With respect to the fifth complaint, which relates to the French emigrants wearing in this country the orders of their ancient government; there are few if any persons of that description in this country who wear such orders. It might be more proper if they all abstained from it: but the French government could not persist in expecting, that even if it were consistent with law, his Majesty could be induced to commit so harsh an act of authority as to send them out of the country on such an account.

I have thus stated to you his Majesty's sentiments on the several points contained in M. Otto's note. You will take an early opportunity of communicating these sentiments to the French government, and of accompanying them with the arguments and explanations above stated. And if it should be desired, and you should be of opinion, that it was likely to produce any good effect, there is no objection to your putting the substance of what you shall have stated in writing, and of delivering it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as a memorandum of your conversation.

Upon the general tone and style of M. Otto's note, it is important to observe, that it is far from conciliating; and that the practice of presenting notes of this description on any motive or suggestion of personal irritation, cannot fail to have the effect of indisposing the two governments towards each other, instead of consolidating and strengthening the peace which happily subsists between them.—That after a War, in which the passions of men have been roused beyond any former examples, it is natural to suppose that the distrust, jealousy, and other hostile feeling of individuals should not immediately subside, and under these circumstances it appears to be both the interest and the duty of the two governments, by a mild and temperate conduct gradually to allay these feelings, and not, on the contrary, to provoke and augment them by untimely irritation on their part, and by ascribing proceedings like those above noticed to causes to which they have no reference, his Majesty has thus fully and frankly explained his sentiments, and the ground of his conduct.—He is sincerely disposed to adopt every measure for the preservation of peace, which is consistent with the honour and independence of the country, and with the security of its laws and constitution.—But the French government must have formed a most erroneous opinion of the disposition of the British nation, and of the character of its government, if they have been taught to expect that any representation of a foreign power will ever induce them to consent to a violation of those rights on which the liberties of the people of this country are founded.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) HAWKESBURY.
Anthony Merry, Esq.
No. XIV. Is a letter from Gen. Vial to Lord Hawkesbury, dated August 1st, stating that he set out for Malta about the 20th July, and would soon be in a condition to treat with his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on the evacuation of that Island. The three months in which it ought to have taken place were expired, and it is desirable that the two thousand Neapolitans should be transported, that they might be ready when the evacuation should take place. Mr. Drummond, the English Minister at Naples, having said he was not authorised to facilitate this transport, as the stipulation which ought to precede it were not yet fulfilled, M. Otto says he is intrusted to request the British Ministry, that directions may be given for the execution of the 10th article without article.

No. XV. Lord Hawkesbury's Answer to M. Otto's Note, dated August 23, says, that by the last advices from Malta, it appears that Sir Alexander Ball had arrived there on the 10th of last month, and that having conferred with General Fox upon the subject, he had written to Mr. Drummond, that there was no impediment whatever to the immediate reception of the Neapolitan troops, and that their quarters would be prepared accordingly. It was probable, therefore, that his Sicilian Majesty's troops were already embarked, and on their passage. (Translation of Inclosure referred to in No. 16.)

NOTE.
So long as Switzerland was occupied by the French armies, the wishes of the people could never be freely manifested. The petty revolutions which took place

in the Government were the mere tricks of certain factions, in which the nation at large took but a very trifling interest. Scarcely did Switzerland think herself independent, when she was desirous of returning to her ancient institutions, rendered still dearer to her by her late misfortunes, and the arbitrary acts of the Government furnished her with the means of doing so. Almost the whole of Switzerland, with unexampled unanimity and moderation shook off the yoke. The Cantons formed themselves into Constituent Bodies; and twelve of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland sent their Representatives to the Diet of Scwiz, in order there to organize a central power, which might be acceptable to the neighbouring powers.

The Aristocratical Cantons renounced their exclusive rights: the Pays de Vaud was left at liberty to form its own Constitution, as well as Thurgovia and the other new Cantons.

The government having taken refuge at Lausanne, was by no means secure there, notwithstanding its regular troops: perhaps even at the present moment it no longer exists.

Who would not have thought that according to the stipulation of the Treaty of Lunéville, which grants independence to Switzerland, and the right of choosing its own Government, every thing was settled, and that this Nation might see its former happiness and tranquillity revive?

Who could have thought that the First Consul would have issued such a decree as that of the 8th Vendémiaire?

No. XVI.
Extract of a Dispatch from Mr. Merry to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, October 3, 1802.

As soon as the Helvetic Government had retired from Berne to Lausanne, the partisans of the ancient federative system of the Swiss Cantons, who established immediately in the former City a Provisional Government, deputed a Confidential Agent to Paris, for the purpose of counteracting the measures of M. Stupler, and of engaging the First Consul to suffer the inhabitants of Switzerland to settle their affairs among themselves. He was instructed in any emergency to address himself to the Ministers here of the principal Powers of Europe, and to solicit their interference and assistance in the objects of his mission. He reached Paris five days ago, and had reason to flatter himself, from the result of an interview which he had immediately with M. Talleyrand, that the first Consul would put no obstacle in the way of any arrangement which the Swiss might agree upon among themselves, for the final settlement of their Government: he was therefore much surprised to learn soon afterwards, that a change had taken place in the First Consul's sentiments, and his astonishment was complicated when he found that the latter had taken so decided and so unfavourable a part in the business, as that which is announced by a resolution published in yesterday's Moniteur, (which I have the honour to transmit inclosed,) in the form of an address to the inhabitants of Switzerland. This person having, besides this public declaration, acquired some private information of its being the First Consul's intention to give the most immediate and vigorous effect to it, lost no time in addressing a letter to the latter, in which he took the liberty of stating that he must have been deceived by false representations, that his interference in the affairs of Switzerland was, as he was authorized to say, entirely unsolicited by the majority, and the best thinking part of the inhabitants; and that he had, therefore, to entreat of him, in the most earnest manner, to suspend the execution of his resolution until those explanations could take place, which he trusted might be the means of preventing the immense effusion of blood which would otherwise inevitably ensue. He at the same time addressed himself in the course of yesterday to me, as well as to the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors, and to the Russian and Prussian Ministers, (not having gained admittance to Mons. de Cobenzel, nor to M. de Markoff or Lucchesini; he afterwards wrote to them,) soliciting, in the strongest terms, an interference (jointly, if possible) on their part, with the French Government, to endeavour to avert the impending evil. I naturally observed to him in answer, that the present state of political relations between the great powers of Europe afforded no prospect of his obtaining their Ministers at Paris, to adopt a concerted measure in favour of the object which he had so much at heart, and that of course I could not take it individually upon myself, without any express instruction from my Government. He returned to me to day, to acquaint me that he was not only as yet without a reply from any quarter, but had reason to fear that his prayers would not be listened to by the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ministers: he therefore conjured me to transmit them to his Majesty's Government, from whom only his countrymen

could have a hope of deriving any assistance in the terrible conflict which he knew they were determined to stand, and which would only cease by the extermination of every virtuous and brave man in the country. He then put into my hand a note which he had drawn up in a hurry, and of which I enclose a copy. Whilst, my Lord, it was out of my power to give him any encouragement to expect from his Majesty's Government the assistance which his petition expresses, I have thought it my duty to lose no time in making you acquainted with a state of things which may shortly be attended with very important consequences.

Is an independent nation to be thus treated? Should Bonaparte persist in his determination, and the other powers should not interpose in our favor, it only remains for us either to bury ourselves in the ruins of our houses, without hope of resistance, exhausted as we are by the Colossus who is about to overwhelm us, or to debase ourselves in the eyes of the whole universe?

Will the Government of this generous nation, which has at all times afforded so many proofs of the interest it takes in the welfare of the Swiss, do nothing for us under circumstances which are to decide, whether we are still to be ranked among free people?

We have only men left us:—The resolution, and spoliation without end, have exhausted our means: We are without arms, without ammunition, without horses, and without money to purchase them.

(No. XVII.)
NOTE VERBALE.
Lord Hawkesbury has received his Majesty's commands to communicate, through M. Otto to the French government, the sentiments of deep regret which have been excited in his Majesty's mind by the address of the first consul to the Helvetic people, which was published by authority in the Moniteur of the first inst. and by the representations which have been made to his Majesty on this subject, on behalf of the nation whose interests are so immediately affected by it. His Majesty most sincerely laments the convulsions to which the Swiss cantons have for some time past been exposed; but he can consider their late exertions in no other light than as the lawful efforts of a brave and generous people to recover their ancient laws and government, and to procure the re-establishment of a system which experience has demonstrated, not only to be favorable to the maintenance of their domestic happiness, but to be consistent with the tranquillity and security of other powers.

The cantons of Switzerland unquestionably possess, in the same degree as every other independent state, the right of regulating their own internal concerns; and this right has, moreover, in the present instance, been formally and explicitly guaranteed to the Swiss nation by the French government in the treaty of Lunéville, conjointly with the other powers who were parties to that engagement. His Majesty has no other desire than that the people of Switzerland, who now appear to be so generally united, should be left at liberty to settle their own internal government, without the interposition of any foreign powers; and with whatever regret his Majesty may have perused the late proclamation of the French government, he is yet unwilling to believe that they will farther attempt to controul that independent nation in the exercise of their undoubted rights.—His Majesty thinks himself called upon by his regard for the general interests of Europe, and by his peculiar solicitude for the happiness and welfare of the Swiss nation, to express these sentiments, with a frankness and sincerity which he feels to be due to his character, and to the good understanding which he is desirous of preserving with the government of France.—Downing-street, Oct. 10.

No. XVIII. Is a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Francis Moore, esq. dated October 10, 1802; states, that his Majesty, deeming it necessary to have a confidential person in Switzerland, in consequence of a rumour from the Swiss confederacy, and made choice of him for that purpose, and that he should lose no time in expediting his journey thither. He is to inform himself what is the actual residence of the government of the Swiss confederacy, to which he is immediately to repair; to obtain an interview with the persons in the principal direction of affairs; to inform himself of the disposition of the people, their strength and means of defence, and assure them of the deep interest his Majesty takes in the success of their exertions. He is also instructed to communicate in confidence to the Swiss government, that on the event of a French army having entered their country, his Majesty has authorized him to accede to their application for pecuniary succours. As it is of importance that his Majesty's government should be re-

regularly informed of the events passing in Switzerland; he will ascertain the most safe and expeditious mode of conveying letters, so that they may avoid passing through any part of the French republic.

No. XIX. A letter from Francis Moore, esq. to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Constance, Oct. 31, 1802; states that he arrived there on the 27th inst. and that he had received authentic intelligence of the submission of the Swiss diet assembled at Schwitz to the French arms.

No. XX. A letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Francis Moore, esq. dated Nov. 23, 1802, intimating that his residence in Switzerland would be no longer necessary.

(No. XXI.)

Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Liston to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Hague, 13th October, 1802.

A few hours after I had sent off my last dispatch to your Lordship, (on Saturday the 9th of this month) the French ambassador, M. de Semouville, waited upon the president of the government of state, and informed him that he had just received, by a courier from Paris, orders to inform the government of this country.

"Que le premier consul avoit appris, avec autant de surprise que d'indignation, que des personnes avides de revolutions vouloit de nouveau troubler le repos dans la Batavie, en abusant même pour cet effet de noms respectables; et que le premier consul, comme allié de la république, invitoit le gouvernement à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour maintenir l'ordre des choses établi par la constitution."

These were nearly the words read to me by the secretary of state, from a note in his own hand writing, dictated to him by M. de Semouville, with a view to its publication, (and a translation was accordingly inserted in the Dutch official paper of the Hague on the 11th;) but they fall very short of the language employed by the French minister for foreign affairs in his dispatches to the ambassador, and in the communication made by him to the Dutch charge d'affaires at Paris, (who also sent a messenger to Paris upon this occasion.) In these M. de Talleyrand entered into a considerable detail on the subject of the plots supposed to be formed in this country against the administration, mentioned the names of the chiefs, and ended by making an offer, on the part of the first consul, to come to the assistance of (should circumstances render it necessary) with all his forces.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consists of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but not contracted for previous to Saturday the 30th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorized to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble,

attorney for

Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 13, 1803.

Positively the last Night!

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, are informed, that this evening will be perhaps the last opportunity they may ever have of hearing the astonishing powers of

VENTRILOQUISM.

To which will be added all the principal operations discharged by Mr. Rannie on the former evenings. Also, a number of NEW FEATS, which will please every enlightened character.

Doors to open at half after 7, and to begin at 8 o'clock.
Admittance One Dollar.
July 13th, 1803.

SPEED THE PLOUGH!

A REGULAR demand for OATS, in the sheaf, induced the subscriber to prepare a large supply for market, a sample of which may be seen at the Bala; where they are now offered for sale, at very reduced prices, as below stated: and as the quality of his crop is equal to any, and (possibly) the condition, superior, he calculates on confidencials like these, to secure to him the encouragement due to his exertions.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

—The prices per bushel—

Any quantity less than a boat load at 75 Cents.
Ditto one to three boat loads at 67
Ditto three to five ditto at 63
Ditto five, and more ditto at 60

N. B. Applications may be made at the Hay-Scars. Those furnished by waggon will necessarily be at the price of 80 cents per bushel.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	30s to 45s Cash.
Wheat,	6s do.
Flour Fine,	24s do.
Do. Sup.	30s do.
Corn,	12s do.
Hemp, Clean,	43s do.
Iron,	33s do.
Whiskey,	34s do.
Bacon,	8d do.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Betsey, Capt. Barnstable.
Amelia Ann, Sole, Norfolk.
Pearl, Thompson, New-York.
Dispatch, Clark, Do.
Appomattox, Collins, Norfolk.
Eagle, Rice, Do.
Lydia, Coult, Baltimore.
Algaill, Fillinghurst, R. Island.
Sloop Jenny, Jameson, New-York.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Ann, Anthony, Philadelphia.
Sloop Dolphin, Cray, Do.
Bee, Cary, Do.
Brig Rover, Luce, Boston.

GALLATIN.

The disciples of this man have generally defended his character from aspersion, in relation to his being secretary to the Pennsylvania Insurgents, pretending that when he was called upon to discharge that duty, he did not know the extent to which the resolutions would go. Poor fellows! they had forgotten that there were two separate meetings, at the distance of 25 days from each other; and though the excuse might pass with many people, if there had been but one meeting, it will not do when it applies to both, especially when we see that Gallatin was elected at one of the meetings as one of the committee of correspondence. We have no doubt that an excuse of some sort will be trumped up, and we shall be very glad to hear what it will be; nay, more, we are willing to publish it in this paper, if any body is weak enough to offer one.

MR. LIVINGSTON AND LOUISIANA.

It seems to be well understood that Mr. Livingston had not only laid the foundation, but had proceeded far in those measures which were necessary to obtain the cession of Louisiana before the arrival of Col. Monroe. Mr. Livingston, no doubt, saw that a war with Great-Britain, considering the naval superiority of that country over France, and the defenceless situation of New-Orleans, would put it in the power of the British government to take possession of that country, without opposition. He has therefore acted the part of a prudent agent, by introducing a negotiation, which alone saved the French from the risk of losing, and afforded a colourable pretext for strengthening the good understanding between the countries.

Without derogating, in the smallest degree, from the merit of Col. Monroe, or pretending that he would not have done as much as the nature of things would permit, there certainly can be no necessity for ascribing to him services which he has never performed, and adopting a language which is calculated to take the laurel from him who has earned it. In this paper doubts were formerly expressed, as to the propriety of sending an ambassador extraordinary to France, under the circumstances which existed. And the great delay between the appointment and the departure, clearly proved, that the executive did not suppose that there was any important point which required immediate attention;—and it must be evident to every one, that the arrival of the ambassador extra, when the negotiation was more than half finished, would tend to show that the executive of the United States were too zealous to allow a trifle to impede or delay the accomplishment. If so; the presence of the ambassador extra, if it had any influence, would tend to raise the demand to a larger sum than that which was before contemplated.

Let the idolatrous advocates of presidential infallibility ponder a little upon these things, and let them, in the height of their zeal, recollect that truths of this sort cannot be obscured by the votes and resolutions of congress; especially too as the sense of personal justice, which Mr. Livingston must feel for himself, will induce him, or his friends, to shew things as they are.

Without saying in express terms that the price was increased by the arrival of Col. Monroe, we certainly do not hazard anything in saying, that nothing was gained by it, and still less in saying that many thousands of dollars have been lavished away upon an enterprise, which, by the

event, appears to have been unnecessary, perhaps injurious; an enterprise, which excited the apprehensions of all America; because 'tis always presumed when ambassadors extraordinary are sent to great nations, that the causes must be important.

Ours, to be sure, is a wise and economical government. Judges are dismissed whose salaries amount to 2000 dollars per year, and ten times the sum is given upon a wild goose chase. Taxes upon carriages and loaf sugar are repealed, and the deficiency is supplied by selling bank stock, at a disgraceful loss, and a most imprudent and shameless measure. We have made many efforts to duce the people to reflect, because we know that reflection is the preliminary to conviction.

If reliance can be placed on the history given of the negotiation of Louisiana in private letters, from persons of respectability residing at Paris, and who speak with confidence, the merit of it after making due allowance for the great events which have borne it along with them, is due to our ambassador, Chancellor Livingston, and not to the Envoy Extraordinary. "The cession was voted in the Council of State on the 8th of April, and Mr. Monroe did not even arrive till the 12th." Judging from Mr. Monroe's former communication to the French Government on this subject, we really cannot but regard it as fortunate that the thing was concluded before he reached St. Cloud.

COMMUNICATION.

By the last advices which we have received, it appears that Louisiana is ceded to the United States by Bonaparte. The acquisition, no doubt, is extremely gratifying to every citizen of the United States, as it adds to our country an extensive, fertile and profitable part of the globe. The friendly conduct which Bonaparte has evinced in this instance, is very pleasing, but is evident he had self-interest at heart.

Bonaparte, no doubt, saw the storm that was gathering between France and England. He knew, from the situation of Louisiana, that it would be impossible for him to prevent the British monarch from gaining possession of it. He knew it would be greatly to his advantage to put it out of the reach of Britain, as it would be of considerable advantage to that country in the present war. He knew that there was a considerable sum of money due from France to the citizens of the United States. And, finally, he knew it would be better for him to have six millions of dollars, than to let them remain in the reach of an enemy. From these reasons (which must have operated very strongly upon Bonaparte) it appears very plain, that he had the interest of his own country more at heart than that of the United States.

It is admitted by every person, that Bonaparte is an ambitious man; and some say that Louisiana, from its continuity to the United States, might at some future time have been a step-stone under which he might have buried the liberty of America, provided he could have kept it from the possession of Britain; and this was clear proof that he was actuated altogether by friendly motives. But Bonaparte is a man of too much conception not to have seen the irrelevancy of an argument like this. He knows that he has undertaken an arduous and bloody war, which, I predict, will not be shortly terminated; and he no doubt has an eye to the old proverb, that is, "always to finish one thing of consequence before you begin another."

But the citizens of America need not care by what motives he was actuated. They will have now, no doubt, possession of Louisiana; and from the productive-ness of their soil, the intrepidity of their soldiers, and the growing strength of their country, they have nothing to fear from any power—No, not even from the hero of Arcote—Bonaparte himself.

The following extract from the Boston Gazette will assist in unraveling the hypocritical and intriguing policy of our rulers. During the last administration, the incessant, loud and turbulent clamours of the democratic party, not only tended to disturb the tranquility of society, but absolutely induced many persons to believe, that the persons who were at the helm of affairs had confederated with each other for the purpose of defrauding the community. Five hundred dollars, which were given to Senator Ross to obtain intelligence from Detroit and from the Indian tribes, concerning the intrigues of some itinerant who were then exploring the western parts of America, was swelled into an unpardonable crime. It was dressed off in all the course Billingsgate of Duane, and re-echoed with all the feminine softness of S. H. Smith. The public mind was agitated and discontented. And trifling as this may seem, yet it had a considerable influence in preparing the

minds of our fellow-citizens to withdraw their confidence from men of candour and virtue, and transfer it with their affections to hypocrites, calumniators, and intriguers. All this is too evident to require more elucidation; and too detestable to admit of defence.

"The profound secrecy which the present administration observes, in all its measures, is matter of curious speculation, especially when we consider the pure democratic professions of the present public actors a few years since, when in the humble character of private citizens. The language of these men then was, that a republican government had no secrets; that nothing ought to be withheld from the eyes of the sovereign people; and the enthusiasm of some, even then in the important capacities of legislators, carried them so far, as to betray the most important trusts, in order to discharge their consciences from any imputation of concealing from their constituents any intelligence respecting the measures of government." It was then the current language of these men, that an administration which kept any thing from the eyes and ears of the multitude, was cruel and oppressive; that they were seeking to undermine the liberties of the people, and were in effect, little better than absolute tyranny. This was the language and principles inculcated not three years since, by those very men, who now having assumed the management of our public affairs, hesitate not to close every avenue of intelligence, and to draw an impenetrable veil over the sanctuary of all their transactions. The people, whom they had long traduced and calumniated with their delusive texts of "equal rights and privileges," "liberty and the rights of man," are now by them considered and treated as "a seditious multitude, a mere system of puppet machinery," no longer worthy of being admitted to any knowledge or information, respecting the transactions and conduct of those, whom they have appointed to rule over them. We are by no means disposed to advocate those democratic doctrines, which would inculcate the idea, that a government has not many important documents and arrangements, which, for a time, it is necessary should be kept solely and exclusively under its own cognizance; still, however, we are at a loss to account for the conduct of the present administration, in their transactions respecting foreign affairs. If ever there was a period when the mercantile interest was at hazard, and the public mind suspended, on the pinnacle of uncertainty and expectation; it has been witnessed for months past. Many and important documents of intelligence we do know have been received from abroad; which, had they been made known, would have relieved the doubt and anxiety which have so long hovered over us. Still, however, not a syllable has escaped the lips of those in power, nor the smallest clue been given by which we could pass the bounds of conjecture, in order to form an opinion respecting foreign affairs.

To this we add the extraordinary conduct of the executive, during the last congress, in withholding, not only from the federal members of congress, but from the whole community, the important facts relating to New-Orleans—until congress had given the president the absolute controul over two millions of dollars—until the ambassador extra, had sailed—and until the federalists had adopted measures to which they were prompted by their zeal, but which it now appears were premature; measures which would not have been attempted, if the president and his party had been so candid as to tell what was the real state of things.—We allude to Mr. Ross's resolutions.

* Stevens Thompson Mason's disclosure of the British Treaty.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 15.

"The American ships with French troops on board, bound to St. Domingo, have been detained and sent to Barbadoes and St. Vincent. All our troops are ordered up to Barbadoes."

The Antigua Journal of June 14 says, "There is an embargo at Dominica.—Since this paper went to press, we learnt that the Hornet sloop of war had carried a ship (said to be an American bottom) into St. Vincent, with a number of French troops on board."—Mer. Adv.

Authentic Anecdote.—The following anecdote is this moment communicated to us, in a manner so direct, and from a source so respectable, as leaves no room to doubt its strict correctness:—

A French emigrant preferred residing in this country to hazarding his safety on the general anarchy; but he afterwards received a special invitation, accompanied with sufficient assurances from Talleyrand, by the direction of Bonaparte, and returned to France. A letter lately received from him contains a passage, of which the following is believed to be a pretty correct translation:—"The Gov-

ernment is not very different from the ancient regime, excepting as to the freedom of speech, as to which, a circumstance will give you some idea.—Having been accustomed while in your country to express myself without much reserve on any subject I pleased, I did not give myself the trouble to place any restraint on my lips here; but judge of my surprise on receiving a card from the First Consul himself, in his own hand writing, containing the following caution—"Be aware how you converse about things that do not concern you; beware how you meddle with the affairs of government; but above all, beware how you quote as a precedent here the ADMINISTRATION OF AMERICA."

—MARRIED—

On Thursday evening last, Mr. DAVID CHAMBER, to Miss AGNESS CRUTE WILFOLD, both of this city.

Grand and Ingenious FIRE-WORKS.

MONS. DUREUX at the request of a number of respectable inhabitants of this place, Manchester, &c. has determined once more to exhibit his Fire Works: He therefore begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that he will again perform, for the last time this season, on Saturday evening next, the 16th inst. at the Circus in the Hay Market Gardens, on an extensive and handsome scale, and among other things, hitherto not exhibited in this place, will be presented the surprising, FLYING PIGEON—all of which will be more particularly explained in his bills prepared for the occasion. As the Circus will be completed to his wishes, as well for a fair and brilliant display of his works, as for a genteel and comfortable reception of his spectators, he flatters himself with meeting their approbation and encouragement; and to their judgment he humbly submits.

Richmond, July 12, 1803.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July, 8th 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fuqua, Plaintiff, against, Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, c.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff, against, Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, c.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles, Sir,

As you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you, that I shall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the second Saturday in August next, between the hours of ten in the morning and sun set, proceed to take the necessary testimony to establish my claim depending in suit in the Chancery side of Cumberland Court, against you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

FOR SALE,
My TRACT of LAND,
IN King and Queen county, and five miles above West Point, containing five hundred and twenty five acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of Mattaponi River; the land is level, very productive, and one half thereof cleared, with a handsome and commodious brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house, in good condition, highly ornamented with Locust, Lombardy Poplar, &c. there are also valuable orchards of choice fruit, and several convenient springs of excellent water; there is no situation that receives more benefit from the water than this, which abounds with swans, and other wild fowl.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seeing the premises.
BENJAMIN HOOMES.
Print of View, July 26th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their
SPRING GOODS,
with a choice assortment of
IRISH LINEN;
Also, a few bales of best
TWILLED SACKING,
Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
May 12, 1803.

NOTICE.
In the case of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.
WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross three leading to the Basin, and then there to make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to affirm to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.
ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

Valuable Property,
(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day of sale)
FOR SALE,
At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

Two Tracts of LAND,
In said county, belonging to said Old—The one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.
David S. Garland,
John Watt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian,
Amherst, June 4th, 1803.

The SUBSCRIBER,
HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. ad. 4d. red. and 2d. nails, wrought and cut.
Cotton Cards by the Box assorted, to be by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.
New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.
Bar and Sheet Iron.
SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.
E. W. Rootes.
June 10, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Henrico, May 10th, 1803.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorize, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court may have and direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be placed in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.
REUBEN GEORGE, Admr.
of Reuben George, dec.

UNION TAVERN.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation is the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will be hoped, ever make it agreeable to all who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.
J. H. LYNCH.
Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Adams and Fisher,
WAS on the 15th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.
RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.
Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER
HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any at this time.

STOLEN
OUT of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 17th April last, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; carries her tail very frisk. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.
JOSEPH BOHANNON.
Essex county, June 24, 1803.

James River Company.
AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 2d July, 1803.
Resolved, that the Treasurer pay to the several Shareholders, a dividend of six per cent. on each share for the last six months.
Extracts from the minutes,
Robert Pollard, Clk.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS
FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.
Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

Richmond, June 28, 1803.
All persons having claims against the estate of William Harris, deceased, late of Charles City county, are desired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the administrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final settlement of the Decedent's Estate: All persons indebted to the said Wm. Harris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. This advertisement will be placed in bar against all claims that are not rendered by the time above mentioned.
Thos. Harris, Admr.

By Virtue of a Decree of
the Court of the United States, for the Virginia District, bearing date the day of this month, wherein John Brown is plaintiff, and Levin Watson, master and owner of the sloop Sterling, is defendant,
WILL BE SOLD,
TO the highest bidder for ready money at Mr. John Lester's wharf, at Rocket's Landing, on the thirteenth day of next month, the said sloop Sterling, her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, to satisfy the said John Brown, three hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 14th day of November, 1802, together with the costs of suit, detention of the vessel, and expenses of sale.
BEN. MOSBY, D. M.
for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V.

Hungars Parish,
IN the county of Northampton and State of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCloskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 13 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old-fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, excelled by few in the State. The value of the land and profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession, this Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the deed of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induce a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.
Richard Dunbar, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.
June 14, 1803.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
A few Pipes of
Cogniac Brandy.
Of the first Quality—Fourth Proof.
WM. WISEHAM.
June 20, 1803.

Just Received,
A consignment of first Quality
IRISH LINEN.
S. P. Braddick.
May 2, 1803.

United States of America, fifth Circuit Virginia District.
May term, 1803.
Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Lenox and James Sproat, dec'd, Defendants.
In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this District: On the motion of the Plaintiff it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the supplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the new papers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Telle.
James Blagrove, D. C.

MEAL & HOMONY.

FRESH MEAL and HOMONY will constantly be kept for sale at Worsley & Comp's Grocery Store, at the following prices, viz:

MEAL—per bushel of 50 lbs. 3s. 6d.
HOMONY—ditto ditto 3s. 3d.
June 10, 1803. (Law 6w)
BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of July, to come payable on the following days, viz:
Ship Alexander, July 16, 1803.
Spreddwell, 12.
Bag Fame, 12.
Ship Alexander, 14.
Hercules, 12.
Ke Union, 20.
Industry, 27.
Bellona, 6.
Ship Little Jim, 24.

Agreeable to a decree of
Hanover county court, dated the first day of March, 1803, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 29th day of July next, accertain
Tract or parcel of LAND,
CONTAINING by estimation 100 acres, belonging to the estate of David Thomas, deceased; lying and being in the upper end of Hanover county. The sale to be on the premises, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaser giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved security.
The Commissioners.
June 18, 1803. st. p.

FOR SALE.
Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattaponi river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 200 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 50 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing.
Robert Temple.

United States of America, fifth Circuit Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawson, Plaintiff,
Against
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, administrators of Henry Lockhead, deceased, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawson Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceased, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawson, Lenox and Agnes, his wife, late Agnes Lawson, Gavin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceased, and John Hamilton Gavin Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Geelling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants.
THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Telle.
James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit Virginia District.
May term, 1803.
Samuel Donaldson surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Against
Duncan Rose executor of John Banister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants.
THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Telle.
James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

A few copies of HENING'S JUSTICE
For Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover county, called
Bulfield,
NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it. I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for great improvements, may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover. There is now 300 bushels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about fifty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the furdere of possession. I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 300 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the wagon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.
Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.
All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c.
To have unnecessary conversation, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, Rock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.
I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel McCraw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.
I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the State of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.
Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given to the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.
Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to
John Hopkins.
Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12wtf

TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years, and possession given at next Christmas, the HOUSE and PLANTATION, belonging to the Estate of the deceased Major Stephen Southall, about 4 miles from this City, at present in the occupation of Alexander Stuart, Esq. containing six hundred acres, nearly one third of which is cleared, and produces fine crops of corn and small grain.
The house, built of brick, affording a fine summer retreat to some healthy Citizen of Richmond, may or may not be included in the rent of the Plantation. For terms or particulars enquire of the Printer, or of
GEORGE F. STRAS.